PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Form PCT/IPEA/416		
BP110108/VMY				
International application No. PCT/FI2004/000523	International filing date (day/month/year 10.09.2004	Priority date (day/month/year) 11.09.2003		
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C08B31/04, C08J3/09				
Applicant KEMIRA OYJ et al.				
This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.				
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.				
3. This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising:				
a. \square sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau) a total of sheets, as follows:				
sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions).				
☐ sheets which supersed beyond the disclosure Supplemental Box.	de earlier sheets, but which this Auth in the international application as file	ority considers contain an amendment that goes ed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the		
b. (sent to the International Bureau only) a total of (indicate type and number of electronic carrier(s)), containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in computer readable form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).				
4. This report contains indications re	lating to the following items:			
Box No. I Basis of the opi				
Box No. II Priority	inor)			
· ·	ent of oninion with regard to novelty	inventive step and industrial applicability		
☐ Box No. IV Lack of unity of		and made and approaching		
☐ Box No. V Reasoned state		to novelty, inventive step or industrial uch statement		
☐ Box No. VI Certain docume	•			
☐ Box No. VII. Certain defects	in the international application			
1	tions on the international application			
Date of submission of the demand	Date of comp	oletion of this report		
06.07.2005	14.11.200	5		
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:		officer		
European Patent Office - P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk - Pays Bas Tel. +31 70 340 - 2040 Tx: 31 651 epo nl				
Fax: +31 70 340 - 3016		o. +31 70 340-3509		

10/566975 IAP9 Rec'd PCT/PTO 02 FEB 2005 International application No. PCT/FI2004/000523

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31.3

	Box	No. I Basis of the report	
ī.	With	With regard to the language , this report is based on the international application in the language in which it wailed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.	
		This report is based on translations from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of: ☐ international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b)) ☐ publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4) ☐ international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)	
2.	hav	h regard to the elements* of the international application, this report is based on <i>(replacement sheets which</i> we been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this ort as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report):	
	Des	cription, Pages	
	1-16	as originally filed	
	Clai	ims, Numbers	
	12	as originally filed	
		a sequence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing	
3.		The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:	
		☐ the description, pages ☐ the claims, Nos.	
		☐ the drawings, sheets/figs	
		☐ the sequence listing (specify): ☐ any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):	
4.	□ hac Sup	This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below I not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the oplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).	
		☐ the description, pages ☐ the claims, Nos. ☐ the drawings, sheets/figs ☐ the sequence listing (specify):	
		☐ any table(s) related to sequence listing (specify):	
	*	If itom 4 applies some or all of these sheets may be marked "superseded "	

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International application No. PCT/FI2004/000523

Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes: Claims .

1-12

No: Claims

Inventive step (IS)

Claims Yes: Claims

1-12

No:

Yes: Claims

1-12

Industrial applicability (IA)

No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7):

see separate sheet

Re Item V.

The following documents are referred to in this communication:

- D1: DATABASE CHEMABS CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; "Preparation of N-alkoxyalkylimidazolium salts and ionic liquid or gel containing them." XP002313845 retrieved from STN Database accession no. 136:85811
- D2: GB-A-1 425 624 (BACKHAUS ARTHUR A) 15 August 1922 (1922-08-15)
- D3: KIMIZUKA N ET AL: "Spontaneous Self-Assembly of Glycolipid Bilayer Membranes in Sugar-philic Ionic Liquids and Formation of Ionogels" LANGMUIR, ACS, WASHINGTON, DC, US, vol. 17, 2001, pages 6759-6761, XP002219946 ISSN: 0743-7463

The present application appears to meet the criteria of Article 33(1) PCT.

1. Novelty

Document D1 discloses (see abstract) the use of imidazolium salts (ionic liquid at room temperature) as solvent and reaction medium for polysaccharides (cyclodextrin, agarose) in chemical modification processes using water-unstable modifying agents such as acid halides or acid anhydrides from which the subject-matter of claim 1 differs in that the method is applied to starch.

Document D2 discloses a method for esterifying starches in dry conditions by subjecting a mixture of starch and esterifying agent to microwave energy (page 1, lines 36 - 53 and page 2, lines 57 - 75) from which the subject-matter of claim 1 differs in that ionic liquids is used as solvent for starch and as reaction medium.

The subject-matter of claim 1 appears therefore to be novel (Article 33(2) PCT).

2. Inventive step

The document D2 is regarded as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 1 and discloses (the references in parentheses applying to this document): a method for esterifying starches in dry conditions (moisture content preferably below 2 % by weight) by subjecting a mixture of starch and carboxylic acids or carboxylic acid anhydrides to

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microwave energy.

The subject-matter of claim 1 therefore differs from this known D2 in that the process is not conducted in solid phase but in homogeneous phase using ionic liquid solvent for starch.

The problem to be solved by the present invention may therefore be regarded as to provide a homogeneous reaction medium for converting starch into ester derivatives (in the absence of water) in high yields and in any degrees of substitution.

The proposed solution is the use of ionic liquids as a solvent and reaction medium for the esterification of starch.

The use of ionic liquids has already been proposed for the dissolution and modifications of certain polysaccharides in document D1, which discloses the use of certain kinds of imidazolium salts (N-alkoxyalkylimidazonium salts) as solvent and reaction medium for polysaccharides (namely agarose and cyclodextrin) in chemical modification processes using water-unstable modifying agents such as acid halides or acid anhydrides.

Cyclodextrin is a cyclic oligosaccharide of glucose linked with (1,4)-alpha linkages, whose structure is quite different from the structure of starch. Starch is a giant molecule composed of amylopectin (bushlike structure containing both (1,4)-alpha-linkages and (1,6)-alpha branch points) and amylose (linear (1,4)-alpha-glucan). Agarose is a linear polymer, quite different from starch.

Document D3 discloses that amylose can be easily dissolved in N,N-dialkylimidazolium salts having an ether linkage in one of the alkyl chains (page 6760, column left), and suggest that this could be a way for further chemical modifications (page 6761, column right). Document D4 teaches that amylose (which is coiled and only slightly soluble in pure water) is not soluble in 1-methyl-4-butylimidazolium PF6 salt (page 6759, chart 1 and page 6760, column left). This is rather a point to dissuade the skilled person from using BMIM salts for dissolving starch.

The prior art (as represented by D1, D2 or D3) does not give any indication or suggestion which could lead the skilled person facing the same above mentionned problem to contemplate ionic liquids as a convenient medium for use in a three-step method for preparing organic starch esters by dissolving the starch, treating with an organic esterifying agent and separating the starch ester from solution.

- The subject-matter of claim 1 appears to involve an inventive step in the sense of Article 33(3) PCT.
- Claims 2-12 are dependent on claim 1 and as such also appear to meet the requirements of the PCT with respect to novelty and inventive step.